

## HUNGARY FREED FROM INVADERS, VIENNA CLAIMS

Russians Said to Be in Full Retreat Between Uzsook and Lupkow.

AUSTRIANS TAKE 70,000 PRISONERS

General von Mackensen Halts Pursuit in Order to Bring Up Supplies.

London, May 9.—Hungary has been "entirely freed from Russians," according to an official statement issued in Vienna yesterday. The statement is, in part, as follows:

"The Russians between the Lupkow and Uzsook passes are in full retreat over the Galician frontier, closely pursued by the Austro-Hungarian troops. Hungary has been entirely freed from Russians. Russian stragglers on the great northern slope of the Beskides are being surrendering in large and small bodies.

"The Austro-German allies yesterday gained ground, especially northward of Limanowa, impelling these few roads still remaining open for the retreating Russian army and bringing the pursuers into dangerous proximity of the Lupkow Pass railroad.

"Chief activity has now been transferred to the Carpathian district. Between the Uzsook and Lupkow passes the rapidity of the Austro-Hungarian advance has necessitated a pause for General von Mackensen's troops in order to assemble the various commands and to bring up supplies.

"The results of the battle of Tarnow and Gorlice have had a repercussion on the Carpathian front. East of Lupkow Pass we have captured the frontier ridge north of Telepeth, Zelloe and Nagy-Polani.

"During the winter months the Russians, with heavy losses in battles that lasted weeks, gained a footing south of the frontier ridge of the Carpathians, and by taking all their available reserves pushed forward southwards on the upper courses of the Onawa, Laboreza and Ciroka rivers.

"Despite their furious attacks, Uzsook Pass could not be taken from us. To the north and on both sides of the pass, our forces stood fast. The entire territory won by the Russians has now been lost in a few days. After heavy losses the enemy evacuated the strip of Hungarian territory which he so laboriously conquered.

"In Galicia on the entire front the battle continues in our favor. Yesterday we captured Krasno. The extent of the confusion of General Radko Dimitrieff's rapidly retreating army is demonstrated in the local fighting around Brzostek, where prisoners were made belonging to six Russian divisions—the 21st, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th.

"Probably 100,000 prisoners have been taken in the first phase of the western Galician battle. Seventy thousand prisoners already have been brought in. In Southeast Galicia, on the heights on both sides of the Lomnitsa Valley,

strong Russian attacks have been repulsed. We stormed a Russian point of support at Zaleszky.

Berlin (via London), May 9.—The German General Army Headquarters staff to-day gave out the following:

"In pursuit of the beaten enemy the troops under General von Mackensen after the fight crossed the Wislaka River between Boike, east of Kymanow and Vyzankat.

"Under pressure of the Austro-German troops from the east and the north of Tarnow, the enemy is retreating toward Mieloc and over the Nistula.

"On the vacillating Russian-Carpathian front other German troops drove the enemy out of his positions on the railway between Mieloc-Laborca and Sanok. The number of guns and prisoners taken by us increases."

Germans in Libau Find Rich War Stores

Berlin (via London), May 9.—The German General Army Headquarters staff to-day gave out the following official statement:

"In Libau we have taken a large stock of war material.

"Before strong forces, composed of all arms which the enemy had collected before Mitau, our advance divisions sent out against this town are avoiding the enemy.

"Northeast of Kovno the railway line between Vilna and Saele was destroyed after we had wiped out a Russian battalion.

"On the Niemen, near Sreduki, we attacked what remained of four Russian battalions, which apparently belonged to troops who were beaten on the 6th and 7th of May near Rosine.

"Renewed Russian attacks on our positions on the Pilla were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy."

Make 2,000 Prisoners North of Arras and 100 at Lens.

Paris, May 9.—The French War Office yesterday made the following announcements:

"In the German position captured yesterday near Lens we took about 100 prisoners.

"In the Argonne, at Bagatelle, our troops repulsed three attacks, one during the night of May 7-8 and two during the day of yesterday.

"At Bagatelle to-day we were able to verify the extent of the losses sustained by the enemy in yesterday's attack. The Germans had used, without any success, apophizing bombs and burning fluids.

"In the Champagne we repulsed an attack near St. Thomas, on the edge of the Argonne forest.

"In the forest of Le Preire and at Sillakerwasen, artillery engagements took place.

"Between Neupont and the sea the Germans made an attack, but were repulsed. They suffered heavy losses.

"To the north of Arras we made important progress and also in the direction of Loos and to the south of Carency. In the latter sector we captured at some places two and at other places three lines of trenches, extending over a front of several kilometers (about 4-5 miles), which were strongly fortified.

"We have established ourselves in the village of La Targette and in half of the village of Neuville-St. Vaast. The conquered ground at some places is four kilometers (about 2½ miles) in width. We took more than two thousand prisoners and six cannon.

"The British troops have gained ground in the region of Fromelles."

French Reports German Failure East of Ypres

London, May 9.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander in chief of the British forces, sends the following report of the operations on the western line:

"Last night the enemy continued his attacks east of Ypres and made further attacks to-day, which have all been repulsed with heavy losses. Our line there is firmly established.

"This morning our first army attacked the enemy's line between Bois Grenier and Festubert, and gained ground south and east toward Fromelles. The fighting in this area continues.

"Our airmen made successful attacks on the St. Andre Railway junction north of Lille and on the canal bridge at Dok. Furnes, Herlies, Illies, Marquelles and La Bassée were also bombarded."

Berlin (via London), May 9.—The German General Army Headquarters staff to-day gave out the following official statement:

"During the continuance of our attacks upon Ypres (Belgium) we drove the enemy out of his strongly fortified positions between the Forts of Wyvelde and the Ghelvelt-Ypres roads. We captured the villages of Frezenburg and Verleirhoeke and took up important positions which command the heights. We took 800 English prisoners, among them sixty officers.

"French attacks west of Lievin and northeast of the Lorette Height failed, with heavy losses for the enemy.

"Near La Bassée and Vitry we forced an aeroplane of the enemy to land.

"A partial French attack, undertaken with the aid of fog and bombs to the west of Perthes, was beaten off by hand grenades.

"In the Argonne, between the Meuse and the Moselle and in the Vosges, the day passed without anything of note."

## CHINA SUBMITS FOREIGN POLICY TO JAP REVISION

Tokio Government to Occupy Almost Dictatorial Position in Peking.

REWARD FOR ACTION AGAINST GERMANY

Demand Made for Joint Administration of Police in Republic Is Withdrawn.

Tokio, May 9.—The Japanese government to-night announced that the naval and military movements in connection with the Chinese situation had been cancelled.

Washington, May 9.—Japan emerges from the recent diplomatic interchange with the government of the Chinese Republic materially the gainer, despite the fact that on a number of points she yielded from the uncompromising attitude assumed in her original demands.

In some minor matters China has gained through her protest, of course, but in her relations with the outside world the Chinese have so largely delivered over to the Japanese their independence that in the future relations of China with the European powers and with the United States Japan will occupy an almost dictatorial position in matters of Chinese foreign policy.

The precipitating cause of Japan's demands upon China was the bloody victory won over the Germans in the province of Kiao-Chau. At the outset of the war with Germany Japan gave assurances to China that the permanent acquisition of Kiao-Chau was not intended by Japan, and that after the treaty of peace with Germany the Kaiser's former leasehold would be turned back to China unincumbered.

What China Grants.

Under the modified terms of the demands which China has now accepted the republic has guaranteed to Japan the opening of Kiao-Chau Bay as a commercial port, the establishment of a Japanese settlement in a locality to be designated by Japan, the establishment, if required by the European powers and the United States, of an international settlement, and that arrangements shall be made between the Japanese and Chinese governments disposing of the public structures and other properties of the former German occupants.

Japan points out that with great cost of life and of money she wrested Kiao-Chau from Germany and that her attack on the Teutonic leasehold was based upon a desire to remove the menace of German influence to the peace of the Far East. The settlement as modified seemingly has satisfied China.

Concessions have been made for the administration of the courts in such fashion that in litigation between subjects of the two nations the Chinese officials shall sit in judgment where the defendant is Chinese and the Japanese where the defendant is a subject of Japan.

What China Refuses.

Another important concession made by Japan in the accepted demands was the withdrawal of the request for a joint administration of the police. This was one of the demands which seemed to the Chinese to force upon them a surrender of independence beyond the point to which they felt they could go while still preserving their national self-respect.

China has been compelled to grant to the Japanese, however, rights of residence in South Manchuria, with practically unrestricted rights to acquire property for any or all purposes. The demands for the right to construct railways, the right to supervise and express consent to the negotiation of loans with nations other than Japan has been reserved to Japan. The Chinese agree that hereafter they will not alienate any portion of their coast line, and in this the Japanese accept the Chinese interpretation of this restriction.

Japan's demands that the Tokio government be consulted before China enters into political, financial or military agreements is met with a new agreement, whereby China agrees at some future day to send their military officers to Japan to make arrangements directly with the Japanese military authorities either to purchase arms from Japan or to establish an arsenal in China under joint management.

Religious Question Avoided.

The religious question was avoided. Japan had sought the right to preach throughout China. This demand was withdrawn and left for future discussion.

The debatable ground of the Peking province, that portion of China most sought by outsiders for exploitation for overseas commercial purposes, is settled by an agreement on the part of China to grant to no power the right to establish dockyards, shipyards, naval bases or coaling stations there.

The text of the statement issued by the Japanese Embassy to-night comprised more than thirteen pages of legal copy. In extent it dealt with all the questions great and small between the two governments.

China and Japan to Sign New Treaty

Peking, May 10.—Having reached an agreement with respect to Japan's demands on China, the plenipotentiaries of the two countries will now proceed to draft a treaty. The following are the important points in the terms of agreement:

GROUP I. RELATING TO SHANTUNG PROVINCE.

Articles I and II stand as in the original demands. These provide that China will give her full assent to the transfer to the Japanese by the German government of all rights and privileges heretofore enjoyed by Germany in Shantung, and that within the province of Shantung or along its border no territory or island shall be ceded or leased to a third power.

Article III provides that China shall construct a railway from Chifu or Lungkow to join the Kiao-Chau-Chinan Railway with Japanese capital. Article IV provides that China must open numerous treaty ports in Shantung after a consultation with Japan.

GROUP 2. RELATING TO SOUTH MANCHURIA.

Article I stands as in the original demands. Article II provides that the Japanese shall be permitted to lease land in South Manchuria, temporarily or perpetually, for trading, industrial and agricultural purposes.

Japan. Civil and criminal cases shall be tried by the authorities representing the same nationalities as the defendant. Land disputes between Japanese and Chinese shall be tried by the joint Chinese and Japanese authorities, according to the Chinese laws and customs.

Article IV.—Japanese subjects shall be given the right to work in nine mining areas.

Article V gives Japan the option of constructing any of the Manchurian railways which China may wish to build in the future, and also an option on Chinese loans, with Manchurian taxes as security.

Article VI gives preference to the appointment of Japanese political, financial and military advisers.

Article VII, which relates to the control and administration of the Kirin-Changchun Railway, stands virtually as in the original demands.

Article VIII continues in force former Chinese-Japanese treaties regarding Manchuria, except where the present treaty otherwise provides.

INNER MONGOLIAN SUB-GROUP.

Article I.—Japan must be consulted before any foreign loan can be secured by the Mongolian taxes.

Article II.—Japan must be consulted before any foreign loan can be contracted for railway construction in the province.

Article III.—Treaty ports must be opened, subject to consultation with Japan.

Article IV.—The Japanese jointly with the Chinese may undertake agricultural and incidental industrial enterprises.

GROUP 3. RELATING TO THE HANYEHING COMPANY.

China consents to the company becoming a jointly owned Chinese-Japanese concern, and engages not to attempt to thwart the consummation of this plan.

GROUP 4. KNOWN AS THE SPECIAL GROUP.

China engages to proclaim that hereafter she will neither order nor lease any coastal territory to any power.

GROUP 5. GENERAL GROUP.

Articles I, II, IV, V and VII are regarded as established business, China pledging herself to a discussion of these at some future date.

Article III has been eliminated. Article VI has been displaced by a pledge that China shall undertake no military or naval preparations, nor authorize foreigners to undertake such preparations on the Peking coast in the future.

FREEPORT FRIENDS LIONIZE MRS. CARMAN

Flowers and Congratulations Make Acquitted Woman's Return a Merry One.

From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.

Freeport, L. I., May 9. Mrs. Florence Carman, acquitted Saturday of the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, to-day is the heroine of much of Freeport. On her return to her home late Saturday afternoon she prepared to rest, but her friends would not permit her to do so. A crowd of well-wishers gathered outside her home last evening until 1 o'clock this morning automobiles were parked the length of the block on which Mrs. Carman lives. Her callers brought or sent flowers and bouquets and a stranger might well have imagined that something like a wedding anniversary was being celebrated. Lights showed all over the house, and the high-spirited talk and laughter it was easy for outsiders to get the impression that the occasion was a merry one.

MACKAY'S DAUGHTER ILL

In Johns Hopkins Hospital with Mild Case of Pneumonia.

By Telegram to The Tribune.

Baltimore, May 9. Miss Katherine Mackay, the young daughter of Clarence H. Mackay, of New York, is ill with a mild case of pneumonia in Johns Hopkins Hospital here.

She was recently taken from St. Timothy's School, where she has been studying, and at first it was thought that she had a bad case of grippe. It was said to-day that she was much improved and that symptoms indicated that the congested condition of her lungs had disappeared.

Mr. Mackay has been in constant attendance at the hospital and has refused himself to all callers.

The World's Field

Safety First

You can not be properly insured unless you are safely insured

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE Insurance Co., Ltd.

TIME TRIED—FIRE TESTED

53rd YEAR

T. M. STEWART

438-440-442 WEST 51st ST.

RUG AND CARPET CLEANSING

in Fire-Proof Building

FIRE-PROOF STORAGE For Household Goods.

Telephone MURRAY HILL 5565

CARPET & RUG CLEANSING

Not from surface only, but throughout the fabric.

We do taking up, Altering, Making, Laying, Rug weaving and repairing, Bleaching and washing, Packing moth-proof and storing in the summer.

THE C. H. BROWN CO.

200-211 East 37th St., N. Y.

# The time to advertise is now

# The time to tell the public what you have to offer is now

At the end of the fiscal year the United States will have a balance of trade in its favor of over \$1,000,000,000. Crop conditions are exceptionally promising and the farmers will get high prices for their harvests. The automobile industry, a fair barometer of general conditions, is thriving—and so on down the long list.

You who have commodities of interest to the people can find no more propitious moment than the present, you can find no more receptive locality than New York, and you can find no such effective and powerful medium as the surface cars of this city—to tell your story.

Therefore, it is with a feeling of confidence in the present, and optimism for the future, that we invite you to investigate the possibilities offered by the advertising which we control.

## NEW YORK CITY CAR ADVERTISING CO.

## RAILWAY ADVERTISING CO.

Controlled and managed by the same company for over 17 years

JESSE WINEBURGH, President

225 Fifth Avenue  
NEW YORK

The surface cars of Manhattan, the Bronx and Westchester.

The Fifth Avenue Busses.



A Comfortable Shoe for Children

Coward white buckskin and canvas shoes, high and low, for Misses and Children combine pleasing style with a great degree of comfort.

## The Coward Shoe

is made only of the best materials, which insure satisfactory wear. They are made to fit any foot perfectly.

Sold Nowhere Else

JAMES S. COWARD

264-274 Greenwich St., New York (Near Warren Street)

Mail Orders Filled Send for Catalog

1844

Pease Pianos

1915

In 1844, at Cooperstown, N. Y., the first Pease Pianos were manufactured. More than 87,000 of these instruments have been made and sold. Of this large number have you ever noticed how seldom you see a Pease advertised for sale among the many sales of second hand pianos?

Pease Pianos give satisfaction—that is why they are kept by their original purchasers.

Pease Player Pianos fully maintain the prestige we have established. They are simple, responsive and durable. The result of many years' experience in scientific piano building.

Our music roll service is free.

Very convenient terms of payment if desired.

Write for catalogue.

PEASE PIANO COMPANY

128 West 42d St., near Broadway.

34 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

57 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.